cally a general review of the history of this country, became of saiversal history, to show that no where all time past had such great things been easieved as had been wrought in this country. He was a manifest destiny man; this country was reserved a decoor trate to the rest of the world, man's capacity to self-government. His friend, Horace Greeley called the Democracy Land Stealers. Well, they were proud to accept the title. The more land they were proud to accept the title. The more land they were they got. Every man was a pillar in the Scate of the more people they wanted, and the more people they got. Every man was a pillar in the Scate of the more people they got. Every man was a pillar in the Scate of the world were the said the structure. Unlike all other countries, the United States and the more pullars the more stable the structure. ase Collike all other countries, the Collice sates
asered to subjugated territory or people—all sere
free as air under the protecting segis of American Independence. (Applause.) [Here the speaker removed
his cost.]
Mr. PECK then went into the merits of land-stealing

Mr. PECK then went into the merits of land-stealing Mr. PECK then went into the merits of land-stealing Mr. PECK then went into the merits of land-stealing Mr. PECK then went into the merits of land-stealing it as the grossest outrage on cane; but singmatizing it as the grossest outrage on the rights of man wherever practiced by any other the rights of man wherever practiced by any other the rights of man wherever practiced by any other the rights of cabe, too [Three cheers for Caba].

See a ye, and Cuba, too [Three cheers for Caba].

Capit Kyndens was the next speaker. He said:
Capit Kyndens was the next speaker. He said:
Fellow-CritzEns: I am in the habit of addressing Democrats—in our fellowship we are all Democrats. I am very sorry that you dain't listen more attentively to the latter part of my friend's speech. [A voice—Oh, we had enough of it]. I want to say a few words about Walker and his Government, for it is his now, since the American Government ha recognized it—no matter what John Bull says. [A voice—Hit him agnin on the nose]. Aye, and knock out his teeth. I hope Walker will swell out that English nose and flatten it [Applane 1]. I trust that this country will send Walker aid in this extremity. I hope he will fight himself cut of his difficulties. Under Walker, a bandful of Americans were doing that which Spain has tried in vain to do for centuries—civilizing Central America—when the English stepped in and brought him to this pass. Why don't the Costa Riceans kill Englishmen as well as Yankees and Irish, when they catch them? Why, because the English are helping the Costa Riceans. England has ever striven to crush us in all of our undertakings.

(A Voice—We want to hear about Nicaragua.)

Why, because the laggest at league at the Ricaus. Ricaus. England has ever striven to crush us in all of our undertakings.

(A Voice—We want to hear about Nicaragua.)

Ryspers—Well, wait a bit and we will have it. [Laughter.] I hate war, but I would prefer a war to the knife rather than submit to British domineering and insults [Applause]. The time has come when England must apologize or fight; and if we co fight her, we will repay some of our ancient gendges [Great applause]. You are generous in your impulses. I have said what I could, and as there are several eminent persons here ready to speak. I wish you would hear them. We must have to transit of the Isthmus, and not England. Already she has obtained too great a foothold on this continent. But our duty to say to her, "Thus far, and no further" [applause].

Mr. A. LAWRENCE here read a letter from Thomas Francis Meagher, regretting his inability to be present

Francis Meagher, regretting his inability to be present at the meeting, and sympathizing with the cause of Walker. The letter was received with loud cheers.
Judge PHILLIPS was next introduced and addressed
the audience briefly about "that gallant Walker."
He appealed to them for material and [Voice—Pass

the ancience briefly about "that gallant Walker." He appealed to them for material aid [Voice—Pass round the hat]
RICHARD BUSTEED spoke, alluding to Padre Vijil being accreited as the Nearagnan Minister in the place of Parker H. French as a gross outrage.

Mr. W. Rose followed. He briefly gave the history of Gen. Walker's movements in Central America, and highly enlogized his civil and military abilities.

CHARLES T. MILLS spoke of the magnificent exploits of Gen. Walker and his little band, and the continued outrages upon the American flag by the British Government. He appealed to hard-working mechanics for material aid to extend the area of Liverty.

The CHARMAN introduced Mr. H. N. Wild, who, he said would address them in a practical manner.

Voice is the crowd—He's a Knot Withing.

CHARMAN—We're all Fridibusters—e.

Mr. Wild came forward, and are alluding to the patience of the audience, in listening for so long a time to the speeches, appealed for material aid. He said in the course of his remarks that they wanted men to fight, and if it was necessary he would go himself.

Ald, CLARCY was next introduced. He had been connected with the smovement from its conception. After some remarks about material aid he moved that the meeting adjourn with three cheers for Liberty, Walker and Nicaragna.

The CHARMAN then returned thanks for the order and decoram of the sudience during the meeting.

Capt. Rynders again came forward and made a strong appeal to the andience. He alluded to the citizens of the United States giving \$200,000 to Kossuth, and wanted to know if they could refuse the sum of \$50,000 to aid Walker in his glorious cause Hond cheers].

The vote was then taken as to the adjournment and

rum of \$50,000 to and wanter in a figurament and [Loud cheers].

The vote was then taken as to the adjournment and make the state of an interest of the state of

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
FRIDAY, May 23.—A.d. BARKER, President, in be chair.

Friday, May 23.—Aid. Barker, President, in the chair.

Alt. Classey moved to take up the communication from the Mayor nominating A. V. Stout, esq., City Chamberlain. Carried.

Ald. Ely moved that the nomination be confirmed. Adopted on a vote of 18 to 2.

Ald. Voorn's offered a resolution that the Controller also confer with the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank in regard to the interest on city funds. Adopted.

By Ald. Fox—That the City Chamberlain be directed to confine the city funds in the Mechanics' Bank until further ordered by the Common Council. Laid on the table.

A petition was received from a Committee of Physicians, appointed at a recent meeting convened for the purpose of considerion the sanatory condition of the

A petition was received from a Committee of Paysicians, appointed at a recent meeting convened for the purpose of considering the sanatory condition of the city, earnestly calling the attention of the city authorities to the uncleanly and offensive condition of many portions of the city. This state of the city, they say, in view of the rapidly approaching Summer, is such as is likely to render it liable to disease without foreign

aid, and lay the city desolate. The petition was referred to the Committee on Public Health. The Committee of Doctors sig of to the petition are John A. McVicar, Alonzo S. Ball, R. McMurray, C. White and B. F. Bowers.

The resolution to give Mr. Fillmore a public recep-

The resolution to give Mr. Fallmore a public reception, and appropriating \$1,000 for the same, was concurred in by a vote of 17 to 3.

The Board non-concurred to remove the floating chapel foot of Laight street, and then adjourned to June.

DEBATES. .

The resolution to give a public reception to Ex-President Fillmore, and appropriating \$1,000, came up and was discussed.

Ald, HERRICK said he could not vote for the puffing preamble, for he could not indorse it; but he would vote for the resolution to give the reception, and ap-

prepriate \$1,000.

Ald, Jackson took the same stand.

Alderman Felmer supported the resolution, and

contended for its adoption with the premiates entire.

Alderman Patiens spake to the same effect. Mr.

Buchanan, on his arrival, was highly complimented in
the resolutions passed by the Common Council, and
be thought the same compliments were due Mr. Fill-

Mid. Vocants found no fault with the preachle, but

Ald. Vocastis found no fault with the prescrible, but he did with the resolution to spend \$1,000 of the tax-payers' modes. If anything was struck out he hoped it would be the \$1,000.

The vote being taken the preamble and resolution were concurred in entire by 17, to 3.

THE CITY CHAMBERIAIS.

In regard to the permination of Mr. Sout, Ald. Env first opposed its being taken up, but after up, moved to confirm, saying, however, that if Mr. Stout should not prove an efficient Chamberlain, the Mayor and not the Common Council, would be to blame. As for the disposition of the city fands regarding its deposits that would be an after consideration.

Ald. Filmen spoke in favor of the nomination.

Ald. Vogastis opposed the confirmation at present. He first wanted to know if the city fands were to bring interest to the city, and not accrue to the bestill of

interest to the city, and not accrue to the benefit of any banker. The nomination was then submited and

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Sup. Ett in the chair. Present, the Mayor, Recorder, and most of the members.

Bills Pant—Of Alfred Chanceller, for services as clock at Second District Police Court from Dec. 1, 1855, 50 March 1, 1856, 8064 56. Of Stephen Shangle, for expenses incurred in pirsuit of Whitam Davis, a feiger, 883 50. Of Manual A. White, for expenses in going to Philadelphia to arrest a prisoner charged with harglary and areas, \$23 15. Of Thes. K. Downing, late City Inspector, \$4 228 76 for registering births under the new law, at 10 cents each.

On motion, the Board adjouenced to the first Monday in June.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS CLUB. Tuesday, May 20.—Owing to the very busy season emong farmers around New York, the meeting to day was not as full as usual, but the discussions assumed

was bot as full as usual, but the discussions assumed an interest highly gratifying to those present.

ROERRY L. PEL. President of the Institution, took the chair and called the meeting to order, and then called Judge Livingston to take his seat, as he is only in the city on a short visit from his farm. He stated to members present that he had never seen a better prospect for a fine crop of fruit than the country new arrivings. The blossoms are not yet fully out, but they are very plenty and healthy-looking.

Papers were read by the Secretary, Judge Maios, who devotes most of his time to examining the journals foreign and domestic, for matter interesting to

who devotes most of his time to examining the jour.

note, foreign and domestic, for matter interesting to

American farmers. These gleanings are read at every

meeting, and the most valuable items preserved for insertion in the transactions of the Institute.

Preserving Eggs—A paper from the British Repository of Paient Institute, treated upon the manner of preserving eggs by evaporating all the water, after the beating yolks and whites together, by a mild heat, and beating yolks and whites together, by a mild heat, and beating yolks and whites together, by a mild heat, and beating yolks and whites together, by a mild heat, and beating the stirring, and a blast of air applied to the substance in shallow slate pans. The remainder is then reduced to powder and put up in hottles or cans.

Solos Rosinson and that is the way that milk is treated to make what is called "soldified milk." which is now an article of great importance in making up

Solos Roelsson and that is the way that make is treated to make what is called "solidation milk," which is now an article of great impostance in making up "small stores" for a sea voyage. There is a steam engine at work at the business in Duchess County, by "The Lartine Company." Milk is combined with white sugar, and rendered so dry that it will keep perfectly sweet for years. Eggs can be treated in the same way, un loubtedly.

Judge Menos read a paper upon the formation and objects of the new "Imperial Zoological Society" of France, which offers premiums for the introduction and naturalization of animals and plants useful to man, and for the general development of useful knowledge. One paper published by the Society was upon the raising pigeons, many thousands of which are sold in the aris food market. The Society is under Royal patronage, and holds its annual meetings on the 10th of February.

Judge Menos read an article translated from the Revew Hortsicole, which states that the Diocearea Ba-

Judge Meros read an article translated from the Recu Horticole, which states that the Diocorca Batotas will not stand cold weather any better than any other yam. In November the tubers were eighteen inches long. To test whether they would keep in the ground they were left where they grew. In the Winter the thermometer fell to 8 deg. above 0, and in the Spring it was found that the yams had perished just as far as the frost penetrated the earth.

Levergreens — Transplanting. — Another paper stated that it has been proved by numerous experiments that evergreens should be transplanted about the first of July, and that they should not be watered except one thorough drenching. It is beneficial to mulch the trees, as in nature the ground is always densely shaded.

densely shaded.
Solon Romisson said that all tap-rooted ever-Solos Robinson said that all tap-rooted ever-greens should have the tap root cut early in the Spring with a sharp spade, and then be left standing till July. Seed Corn.—Mr. R. read a letter from Westville, Ohio, which says: "There is in our vicinity a seem-"ing failure in seed com to grow. Those that have "already planted are disappointed in the corn not "coming up. Some fields, planted ten days ago, show "only a small portion of good seed, as not more than "one fifth to one sixth of the grain seems to germi-"nate." Is this attributable to the wet bet weather last Fall—to the want of ripeness, or to the extreme cold of the Winter?

Stoon Robinson, Mr. Pell., and other gentlemen concurred in the opinion that it was owing to want of

Solon Robusson, Mr. Prill, and other gentlemen concurred in the opinion that it was owing to want of ripenese, or not being fully dry when put up, and the germinating principle killed by freezing. The only safe plan is to select the best ears for seed in the field and put them up in a dry room of the house.

Barn Cellar Manure Tank.—Solon Robusson read the following letter from Newburgh:

"In one corner of my barn I made a tank for manure. The bottom and sides are comented, or made air-tight, and also the top. There is a light ventilator in one corner extending to the top of the hailding.

air-tight, and also the top. There is a light ventilator is one corner, extending to the top of the building. The result is that there is no smell in the building. The result is that there is no smell in the building. The result is that there is no smell in the building. The manure is of nittle value, being "burnt up." What should be done? I have used on my ground a light learn) lime ashes from the gas factory, and find it destractive to grass and vegetables. Did I put on too much? I should like to keep my tank, and thought you might suggest some plan for preserving the manure. I should like also to use the lime ashes from gas house, as it is cheap and easily obtained.

"I am yours, truly. JOHN J. MONELL."
One of the members remarked that in both cases it was a want of phosphoric acid. Give the tank air, and mix carbonate of lime with the gas house ashes.

Solon Romisson—All that is wanted to make the tank perfect, is to put in a conducting pipe, say one foot square, from the outside of the building, just like the air-pipes of heating furnaces, and then there will be a draft fresh air to supply combustion and save the waste of manure.

Rose 1, Peri — Lave a tank so avenaged that

waste of manure.

ROST, L. Pell-I have a tank so arranged that

a 300 hogsheads, and my manure never burns, or is called, fire-fangs. his information will be valuable to many persons

beside Mr. Monell.

Another Wind-Mill.—A model of another plan of a

beside Mr. Monell.

Another Wind-Mill.—A model of another plan of a self-regulating wind-mill, invented by John Paillips of Waynesporo, Pa., was exhibited. It seems to be an effective plan, but it was thought the machine would be too expensive, costing from \$75 to \$350.

Clay Water-Pipes.—Mr. Lundy exhibited specimens of water-pipes made in this city from Jersey clay, that will answer as good substitutes for lead in many situations, at about one fifth the cost. Such pipes are six cents a foot; two inch pipes, eight cents. They are made in four feet lengths, and fastened together by coment, and will bear a pressure of seventy pounds to the lock surface.

A New Cooking Apparatus.—By far the most important and most interesting article exhibited here today, if not in all days, was a new portable cooking aparatus, invented by William Whitmersh of Northampton, Mass, and improved and exhibited by W. J. Demerest of Bergen Hill, N. J. The heat in the one exhibited is obtained from a new principle of burning alcohol, by which it is converted into gas and mixed with atmospheric air so that it produces a strong white flame, while the consumption of alcohol is very small.

That is, very small for the effect produced. One cents worth will bold a gallon of water in ten minutes, and two to four cents worth will bake an oven full of bread, and boil the tea-kettle at the same time; and the while the stove may stand on the perfortable without emitting smoke or smell. Mr. Demerest baked a loaf of bread perfectly before the Club, and toasted bread and broiled a beef-st-ak without making anys smoke. The gravy is all came the before it reaches the flame, and the steak was nicely done in three minutes.

The supply of alcohol to keep up combustion is in a

The supply of alechol to keep up combustion is in a reservoir that does not become heated. The same effect may be produced by using gas, conveyed to the flame from any burner in the house by a flexible tube; so that the stove that boils the kettle may stand upon the ten table. As it is made in movable sections of tin and light iree, only just so much as may be needed is herted at the rame time. That is, if the kettle is only to be boiled, the oven can be set aside, or both

One be used at one time.

The strength of fire is regulated with the same case it is in an ordinary gas burner. The fire can be lighted and bread con menced baking in one minute, and will bake as rapidly as in any onen well-heated oven. For Summer use, when fires are not wanted, the members

Summer use, when fires are not wanted, the members of the Club seemed to think this one of the greatest conveniences of this age of inventions.

If heat.—The time of the Club having been so much taken up in other matters, Mr. Lowe, who has made the select of wheat-destroying insects a study for a year or two past, asked to have the subject each med to this day forteight, when he will give an address of much practical value, and onbest r, to all wheat-growers. We bespeak a full attendance.

Solos Roussos said he hoped the subject would be kept discussed in all its bearings, 2 till the country would be 1 d to think what would be the result of in-

the wheat crop ten per cent. erop of this country is computed at 160,000,000 country is, and the average yield is less than allowed but I is, and the average yield in less that all end of appearance. If the yield could be increased one borbot acre, it would be a vast aggregate increase of no-all wealth. This undoubtedly can be done of the order of the order of the order of the order of the Lock at these two wheat phots. This one, from E-prepared land, he a long an vigorous foot-stalk, the this one, from a hard, upulverized soft is short of stunted. The vigorous growing plant — apas the vages of insects and other destructive influence of

as great crop. Mr. June read, from The Assertion Acrossis as effection Jeffers in County, the writer of value is necessful entirector of Spring wheat. If towers is Fife and China variaties, sawa the first week in

May, as it thus escapes the wheat midg-THE ANNIVERSALIES.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY-OLD SCHOOL. FIGHTH DAY.
According to resolution, the first two hours of the

sion were devoted to prayer and mutual exhoration. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Hewert, th. Rev. Dr. ROGERS, the Rev. Mr. MARKS of Georgia, anh others.

Mr. Manks detailed the difficulties which he expe-

rier ed in commencing his mission. When he came to the place he was advised by a friend, who was a resident and an infield to know or take an some other profession. On the Sobbath appointed for his first sermon he found be whole yillage at the grogshop to see a get her-pulk of the whole yillage at the grogshop to see a get her-pulk of the south. A gander was surpeaded in a prominent place, and horseman rising by at full speed attempted to pull its head off. He who succeeded won the game. In spite, however, of the se ductive influences of gander pulling and all sorts of inquities, he eventually found hearers, and new gander-pulling, grogshops and gambling are banished from the village. In a neighboring village lived a builty, who prided himself on "cracking the heads" of all who tried to convert him from his vices. Undeterred by those threats a preacher went and prayed with his wife and child, and the tidings of his vicit made the builty a meek man, and very soon he became a constant attendant upon the means of grace. to the place he was advised by a friend, who was a a constant attendant upon the means of grace.

The request preferred by Dr. Hewitt, on Phurslay,

that the prayers of the Assembly might be given in behalf of his two sons and all his grandsons, as being under the bondage of Anti Christ, was then brought before the Assembly, and the Moderstor, after anouncing the request, invited Dr. Marshall to lead in prayer. In this supplication Dr. Hewitt's sons and grandsons were remembered.

At 11 o'clock there was presented a number of books published by the Board of Publication of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The Moderator, incited by Mr. BENEDICT, earnestly entirested Commissioners not to read newscapers durents

The Moderator, incited by Mr. Benedict, earnestly entreated Commissioners not to read newspapers during the transaction of business.

After about three minutes of rustling occasioned by folding newspapers, the Assembly proceeded to the special order—Theological Seminaries.

The Rev. Dr. Hewster, Chairman of the Committee, brought up the subject, and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Hemphreys of Kentacky and others.

Mr. Weller, from the Committee on Mileage, reported that \$1 273 35 had been paid in: 24,742 miles had been traveled, which at 5 cents per mile amounted to \$1,237 25, leaving a balance of \$1.6 25.

A recess was then voted of half an hour.

A recess was then voted of half an hour. When the recess was announced, a little lady in black, with a small carpet-bag, stoffed with papers, burried up to the Moderator and spoke a few words to burried up to the Moderator and spoke a few words to him with almost insanc earnestness. Her appearance and manner corresponded exactly with that of the well-known Miss Flite. Nine years ago her Sunday School class was taken away from her, and at all meetings of Pre-byteries, Synods and Assemblies since then she has been present with her papers seeking for redress. Her bair has grown gray, and her eyes, as they glance anxiously and restlessly from face to face, show an un-natural but fading light. The Moderator told her kindly that nothing in his official position gave him power to take notice of her complaint, and turned away.

After the recess, the Committee on Theological Seminaries recommended that the Assembly renew its action by establishing Danville Theological Seminary as an Institution of the first class, and appeal to the churches, particularly those of the South and South-

churches, particularly those of the South and Southwest, to endow it liberally.

The Itev. Dr. JUNKIN moved to strike out the
words "of the first class." He had never heard of
any Institutions of the second class, as he had never
heard of any of the second families of Virginia. He
thought the classe quite useless.

Nominations having been made for three Theologica'
Professorships, the Moderator, according to custom,
called upon Rev. Dr. PHILLITS, of New York, to lead
in prayer. The little women in black bent devourly
for a while, but before the prayer was over her quick
eves were glancing again.

for a while, but before the purper cyes were glancing again.
The hominations are as follows:
RICHARD W. DICKINSON, D.D., to be Professor of Ecclesia-tical History in Western Theological Scini-

RICHARD W. DICKINSON, D.D., to be Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Western Theological Seminary.

Key, Luther Halber, for the same office.

Stewart Robinson, D.D., of Baltimore, to be Professor of Pastoral Theology and Church Government in Darville Theological Seminary.

The Publication Business came up on the resolution to print the Confession of Faith in German.

The Rev. Dr. Prime of The Observer, urged against it the impractibility of this English-speaking booy deciding upon a form of words which was to embody then Ianh, in a fereign tongue. Who was there in the house who was competent to take the book brought by the mover of the resolution and say that it was a correct transcript of the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church. Could Germans do it? Impossible. Even in the Shorter Catechism which the Board of Publication had issued in German the vital mistake was made of saying: "Justification is a work of divine grace." The Catorinal distinction between justification and sanctification, between the act and the work of Divine Grace was here lest. A large number of copies had been put in circulation before this grave error was discovered. There would be a difficulty also in trying them. How could this Assembly decide upon a difficulty in a language of which they know nothing. He thought that this body should pause before it gave its sanction to the publication of a work which it did not understand. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Board of Publication.

The motion was adopted.

The Rev. S. J. Cuminos proposed a resolution centemplating the choice of an additional number of officers be chosen.

The I.ev. Dr. JUNKIN supported the resolution. He said that as the Boards were now elected, they were in effect close corporations, the same members being chosen year after year.

The resolution was put and a division called for. It was carried by a large majority.

After some private announcements by Dr. Prime, the Assembly acjournes until 9 a. m., to day.

The members of both bodies will, on invitation of the Ten Governors, visit the Elemosynary institu-tions of the city. They leave the foot of Tenth street, East River, at 9 a. m., this morning. A collation will be served up on board.

PRESEYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY-NEW

SCHOOL.

After an hour appropriated to devotional services. the Moderator called the Assembly to order.

The Committee on Nomination of Delegates to foreign bodies made their report, wich was adopted, with two or three alterations, except with refer-

epre to New York:
To the General Association of Massachusetta: Principal, the
Rev. Dr. Dewist of Harrisburg; Alvenate, Prof. H. B. Smith,
Compacticut; Principal, the Rev. Dr. Stearner Alternate, the
Rev. Dr. McLaise,
Vermont; Principal, the Rev. S. O. Rollo; Alternate, the
Rev. A. H. Carethers,
New Hampshire: Principal, the Rev. Dr. Estrahild; Alternate, the Rev. E. B. B. Beckwith,
Naw-York: Frincipal, the Rev. Dr. Wisner; Alternate, the
Rev. Dr. Spear.

Dr. Boxp said he could not consent to wnd a delecate to the General Assembly of New-York, because they had learned officially that that body claimed a right to rebule or remonstrate with this body. It was not what they had said about Slavery that he obwas not what they had said about Slavery that he objected to alone, and as it had come before this body discally that they claimed that right, he thought this body ought to show them that because they had a correspondence with us that they could not come here on an errant of rebuke. They might reserved Slavery as a curse—if so they might also regard Prosbeteriantem as a curse, and might take them to task for that. For this reason he should vote against sending a delegate to that body.

Judge Jussir did not suppose that the Congregational body had a right to come to this body and give a rebulce. It might lead to this coming and rebuking this body for any burg it might do. They had not

thousand the state of the state

withdrawn what was offensive in their communication to the General Assembly of St. Louis, and his was opposed to holding a currespondence with a body making a claim to reprove this. He did not believe in keeping up a correspondence with might be construct into an accordence on the right they claimed.

Mr. ALLEN said that the communication to this body at St. Louis was discourted as they had not passed a solutions condemnal by of Sia, by the making a continuous condemnal by of Sia, by the making.

The Rev. T. D. Mittles said that if they voted No, they were voting against the suporitiment of those gentlemen to the New-York leady, and not against retained the superitiment of these gentlemen to the New-York leady, and not against retained the superitiment of the second of the se

tending the dies to be a Arrox at the subject of seeding Delevation to the General Association of New Yor, be referred to the General Association of New Yor, be referred to a committee, which was adorted. The Morratar shappeinter Judge Jessno, the Rey. Des Bernan Loyt, Adams, and the Rey. Mr. M. 18. Mortice-Principal, Rev. Dr. Smith of New-York; abstracts, iv. Hr. Thousman of Bulkon. About harms-Frincipal, Rev. G. D. Poor; alternate, Rev. C.

Werter Character Charles Rev. J. D. Mille, after H. Dyrke, Evangelies Church of France-Rev. R. The Rev. B. H. Broxwern offered the following top-

The Rev. B. It three in our rather inhowing func-tion, which was lighted:

Readed, The having learned the Bible Society is end sup-ling he whose country with Bible a threating, the Grace, assembly heartly answer the assemble of our install the mapping to the effects and propers of our charme.

The Mourearon amounced that the order of the day, the Slavery question, would now be taken up.

A discussion here arose as to the propriety of postpening the delive of the Slavery question, to take up to reject of the Committee on Church extension. A method to postpene and take up the subject of Church extension was last.

The Hon. Among Nationals of Philad Spha thought the day, a largery to the intension.

that the whole electricist had arise a from the introduc-tion in the majority report of extrapeous matter. He believed if the allusion to the Detroit resolution had believed if the abusion to the Detroit resolution had been left out, as a peace effering, there could have been an unanimous vote in its favor. He moved that debate be closed at to clock, unless scoher reached, and that speeches be limited to fifteen minutes.

Debate arose upon this point, at the conclusion of which the metion was carried.

Dr. Boyro took the noor. He said he had no wish to enter into a particular discussion on the subject of Slavery. It had always been his convertion that nothic that evidence is always been his convertion that nothic that evidence is always been his convertion for the question in the General Assembly of the Probyterian Church, as well as throughout the country. Not that the believed it at the Southern Church could be main-

Church, as well as throughout the country. Not that the believed that whenever it had been when they are copied and which it was their injertending described by the Rev. Mr. Beautyprox, and the protein itself—be believed that whenever it had been which they accepted and which it was their injertending closed with a benediction.

introduced the Southern members had always been able to defend themselves. They had always been defensive, and never aggressive. He was fully satisfied that the agitation had led to the riveting of the chains of the slaves tighter and tighter, and led to the enactment of laws more severe against the slaves. Still, he was glad that the Committee was appointed in St. Louis, believing that the power of the General Assembly over the subject had not been understood. He was the only member of the Committee from the South, and he had felt the weight of responsibility resting apon him. In the remarks which Dr. Smith had made, he had given the impression that he (Dr. B) had almost consented to sign the majority report, with certain alterations. That impression was wrong. He had never dreamed that the Detroit action would be brought in, and he had told Dr. Smith that he never could indorse that action. When he got here he found there was a clamor upon the subject. He suggested alterations to Dr. Smith to the effect that Slavery was not a smper se. Dr. Smith agreed to it, and Dr. Barnes, also, but others on the Committee would not agree to it. He (Dr. B.) took the position for the Southern Church, that if they could find a case where the relation of master and slave was inconsistent with the demands of humanity, he declared that it was an offense in the sight of God. He had been surprised to hear it said ter and slave was inconsistent with the demands of humanity, he declared that it was an offense in the sight of God. He had been surprised to hear it said that there was to difference between the reports. He had said to the Committee, "leave out the "reference to the Detroit resolution, and he would "sign the report," and they would not do it. But the question was, had the General Assembly the right to discipline persons for holding slaves in any case when slaveholding was not named in the Book of Discipline. That question had not been touched upon but had ben studiously avoided. He had been surprised that any gentleman should express the opinion, that the final issue in a charge of delinquency against a Synod, was not to be left to the Synod itself. Dr. Smith had said his report was wrong, but those pringa Synod, was not to be left to the Synod itself. Dr. Smith had said his report was wrong, but those principles therein contained were great principles that prevalled in legal as well as ecclesiastical courts. One of the first lawyers in Virginia who had read the minority report had said that there was not a court in Virginia which would not hold those principles to be good in law. His abolition brethren might think he had Southern prejudices, but he would say that he loved this church, its constitutions and doctrines. They had made sacrifices greater than any other portion of the church had done, social and otherwise, which it might do to tell at other times. They were small in numbers in the South, but he declared it here that the reason of this was because of this constant agitation of this question in the Assen by. Dr. Boyd referred to numerous Presbytenes in the South which would have formed codesiastical connection with this body had it not been for this agitation. However they might be responsible for Slavteries in the South which would have formed codeshastical connection with this body had it not been for this
agitation. However they might be responsible for Slavery, he threw upon the North the responsibility of the
condition of the free black population of the North, and
the great influx of the foreign population. If this
body established a principle that Slavery was a sigper se, every minister or member of the church
South—slaveholder or non-slaveholder—would cust heir
connection as under and pray that God might and them
in their efforts alone. He regarded the only true
mode of doing away with Slavery to give attention
set to Slavery agitation, but to unite is extending the
Kingdom of Christ.

sof to Slavery agitation, but to unite in extending the Kingdom et Christ.

The Rev. Dr. Smith said that none could sustain the untenable proposition of the minority report. He dissented from three propositions in it. First, as to the power of general review and control; second, that nothing was an offense which was not mamed and decribed as such; and, third, that the action at Detroit was a judicial action. If the position taken by Dr. Boyd were that in rigard to general review and control, then the General Assembly had no more authority over an inferior body than the General Assembly and sociation of Minssachusetts had over a Congregational church. According to that contrine the power of the General Assembly was not mandatory, but simply advisory. Dr. Smith read from the Book of Discipline to show that the General Assembly had authority over the in-Dr. Smith read from the Beek of Discipline to show that the General Assembly had authority over the in-terior judicatory. There could be no other fair inter-pretation placed upon the language than that the power was authority and not counsel. And this view he believed, too, was not without precedent.

The Moderator absented himself, and Dr. Beman, of Iron took the chair.

of Iroy, took the chair.
The Rev. Mr. Rean, of Richmond, said that a conside table portion of his congregation were slaveholders, and he had slaveholders and slaves in his church. Siz-teen or seventeen of the ministers he represented owned slaves, and otners hired them. He did not own and he had slaveholders and slaves in his cardiol. Sixteen or seventeen of the ministers he represented owned slaves, and others hired them. He did not own a slave, but he did hire them. They consented to be known here as slaveholders in the Christian Church. They accepted the system of Slavery as it existed in in the South. Christians of the North accepted the mail service of the United States; did they accept the Sabhath part of it? They did, and took the responsibility of the evil of Savery, and accepted it in preference to accreby. He thought the allusions to warfare and combat, fortifications and guns, was unfortunate. If Dr. Smith had got his gun eighted, let him fire. The Detroit resolutions assumed that the cases where slavending exists din accordance with the demands of humanity, were the exceptions. Was slaveholding an offens—a sin per se? He opened his Bible and found directions as to how be should hold slaves—and if it were a sin he found God telling us how we should commit in. Wayland and Channing had stambled upon this very natter. He went home to Richmond from Detroit, and a brother, who owned slaves there, said that, by the language of the resolutions, he had to resort to a quibble to save himself from condemnation. They understand this thing. By those resolutions the demands of humanity required a master to support sick, decrepted, disabled slaves, and not reimburse his less in the lobor of others of the same race who were able to work. If, however, they thought it was necessary to out off their Southern brethren, they could do it. The Southern church might lose the silven or brazen tobe of the General Association of New-York, yet, if they did, they might survive that calamity. If the word humanity was construed as the South-Oreston D. Millussaid he was educated in the South-West, and was, to a certain extent, now o Rev. Thorstos D. Mittsenid he was educated

in the South-West, and was, to a certain extent, now connected with Slavery, though involuntarily. He did not fall in love with darkness. His position was a middle on with his locial connections all in the South. Slaver was a system which took the labor of man in a great was a system which took the labor of man in a great many instances without rendering any just and a to-quate reward for it. It interfered and almost annihilated the family lastitution, and put i amort al beings at the will of a master, and subjected a moral responsible mind to the ultimate motive of brute force. God materials with the standard of the standard of human Slavery was the work of the Almighty, it was the most absump piece of work ever attempted. The human mind grew restive under it. When a slave reached a certain standard of progress, they wanted him to stop. The system required num to be an initialligent animal. There was no natural law of slaveholding; they were the laws of the State. There could be no such a thing as an abstruct relation of Slavery. Suppose two color of people, members of a church came to their pae'or and asked to be married. The minister asked the man, "Do you take this woman to be your wedded wife!—to be your wife until death separates you!" And he replies, "Yes, if mrster, or the sheriff, or young master does not cell ne. The speaker referred to an instance in Frank-for where the mistress of a colored man, a regular or-named man, ter of the Colored Baptist Church there, cived sine of the Colored Baptist Church there, cived sine a year for his services as minister, rose that not ster of Const had felt hims if called in to a neighboring country to preach the worl of it. He would have been advertised as a runaway, if he had gone into a Northern State to preach Gospel, he would have had the Unit of States Martiniter him to a "chilim under the Forthere Slave." continue has to cook him under the Fortisee Stave Law. This takes a set of the system, and he did not hold southern Christians responsible for that. He existed do not the Presbytem Course was this they were a conservative Anti-Slavery starch. He make passed to having the reserve to the Derroit resolutions striken from the

The Assembly then took a recess of diffeen minutes.

Currens indoing the Rev. Mr. Persia made a brief queed, in whi is he said that he believed that slave-being always existed for a lish ends, and hence was The Rev. Ws. Aramas of Newark was the next speak-

The Rev. W. S. Ark. Man of Newark was the near special. As an read the principle assected in the minor ty expert that a little contains the regarded as a sin inhead twiss specified in the Bock of Discipline, would subside the whole first turns of the church. Crimes we not desired of in the Bible. The law of nearer and the laws of God never made a dave. Slavery was the creature of law. The most apprehensive densition of slavery was contained in the of Louisiana. It was this: "A state is one to the power of a master to whom he be-

Thus it deprived a man of all his rights-mental.

nother Reed as a Christan minister, said he had ac-ented. If this right existed, from whom did the owner is the fittle? From a higher source—from God in wier. Bur it did not exist. It was a monetous idea that he should have all his aghts taken from him. Appliance.) What made infidely staken from him. Appliance.) What made infidely stake arright in his laid was the appoiding of such doutines by the druch-doutiness of opposed to haman rights.

The Rev. Mr. Wanken of Cayuga, N. Y., next altressed the assembly. He said he was in favor of discrete distributions. to bear it said on this ff or that discussions did no good. He had heard it said too that discussions put back the day of councipation. This was true or un-time. If it were true, then why did Southern brethren est to perpetuate? [Apphase]. Mr. Warser read from the Digest of the proceedings of the Church in 1790, wherein it took strong acti-Slavery grounds and recommended provisions for emancipation of slaves. In 1818 they reaffirmed the same principle. And when the Old School Church published their digest, they left out the action of 1818.

Dr. Swith said it was in their last edition, with additional subsequent action intended to malify their

itional subsequent action, intended to mollify their

Rev. Mr. Tynnal of Ohio, said he proposed another definition of Slavery, which he had taken from The Evangelist: "Slavebolding, or Slavery, as we have it in our churches in this country, is contrary to the rightrousness and benevolence of the Christian religion." He did not understand Bro. Reed to accept Slavery as an institution which it was not desired to

mr. REED said he should allow of no such inferences

Mr. Tyspar gave references to the history of the Church to show that Slavery was regarded with dis-favor by Christianity, and under the influences of Christianity it had been abolished in Europe. The Christianity it had been abolished in Europe. The majority report he contended put the matter where it should be. Slavery was an imperfection—a great organic evil, and if our Southern brethren only acknowledged that it was contrary to the benevolence and righteon-ness of the Christian religion, and being such were willing to hasten the day of emancipation, he was with them. Slavery had been done away with in Europe without the aid of ecclesiastical law, and he believed it could be so here.

in Europe without the aid of econosisted any and be believed it could be so here.

The question to adopt the majority report was then carried by a large majority of votes.

A motion was then made that the minority report be printed in the minutes of the General Assembly, which was carried, after some debate. The body then adjourned to meet at 7 o clock.

EVENING SESSION. The Assembly met at 74 o'clock, and after a prayer the Committee on Synodical Records submitted their

report. It was not important.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the subject of appointing delegates to the General Association of Congregational Associations of New-York

ciation of Congregational Associations of New-York submitted the following report:

The Committee understand that our Congregational Associations of New-York, by their resolution communicated to the General Association for the Committee understand that our Congregational Association of New-York, by their resolution communicated to their delegate on the floor of this Assembly, affirm that one of the resons for continuing their correspondence with this Assombly is that they may reprove and rebutic them for not doing what is desuned a proper daty or for doing what may by the Association be decimed a proper daty or for doing what may be no second. The fraternal intercourse and interchange of elegates is for entirely different purposes. It has not been and cannot be maintained upon such grounds. We correspond for the purpose of ecoperating in the great work in which we are usually ergated. The media operated by the proper day to the date by eather body in the propercion of its legitimate business in carrying forward its own work, not affecting the rights and interests of the others, is not a subject of causers or rebuile; and hinding such our restondence, with the view to the exercise of such consure, it as manifest breach of that country which is indispussable to that proper intercourse of two ecclestances of such consure, it as manifest breach of that country which is indispussable to that proper intercourse of two ecclestances of such consure, it as manifest breach of that country which is indispussable to that proper intercourse of two ecclestances of such consure, it as an antifest breach of that country which is indispussable to that proper intercourse of two ecclestances of such consure, it as an antifest breach of that country which is indispussable to that proper intercourse of two ecclestances of any end as and intercourse of the proper way of the country of the proper way of the country of the country of the proper way of the country of the proper way of the country of the proper of the proper of the prop

r part of this Assembly.

The report was accepted, and the resolution adopted

The report was accepted, and the resolution adopted without debate.

The Rev. Dr. Aisner, as Principal, and the Rev. Dr. Spear, as Alternate, were appointed to attend the New-Yerk Association as Corresponding Delegates.

Rev. Dr. Parkers, of the Committee on Foreign Missions, submitted a report, in aubstance as follows:

1. This an active correspondence on the part of the permanent in the foreign Missioner field under the care of our cooperative American Board, and that they be advised to organize themselves into Presidential Missioners field under the care of our cooperative American Board, and that they be advised to organize themselves into Presidential Missioners field under the care of our cooperative American Board, and that they be advised to organize themselves into Presidential Committee be instructed to request of 2. That the Permanent Committee be instructed to request of 2. That the Permanent Committee be instructed to request of the American Heard, at its next annual meeting, to consider the description of whe her our church may not be more fully recreated to a part and a client of the American dearly a time the part of the description of the her our church may not be more fully recreated.

residing in the City of New York, at as early a day as practicable, to the Profestial Committee.

3. That the permanent Committee is also instructed to request the Profestial Committee to make arrangements to seame missionary fell to be supplied with laborers extractly from our churches; that this may be done at the variest moment in which such an ed can be secured in the prosecution of the foreign mission are work.

After a full discussion of the report, the Rev. Dr. As ans moved that the subject be recommitted to the Permanent Committee to report to the next General Assembly. The motion to recommit was carried. The Assembly, then adjourned, to meet on Monday.

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRES-

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH.

Yesterday morning the Synod convened at the ap-pointed hour. Unfinished business was taken up, and the report of the delegates to Europe made the special order for next Monday morning. The Rev. S. S. FISNEY reported, in behalf of the Committee to write a fraternal letter to the Missionary brethren in India, that the letter had been sent, wheremon it was considered. a fraternal letter to the Missionary brethren in India, that the letter had been sent, whereupon it was resolved that hereafter such letters be first submitted to, and and receive the approval of the Synod. The Rev. Dr. Wilson and Mr. J. C. McMillan were appointed a committee to write a Synodical letter to the Presbytery of Saharanpur, in North India.

The Committee on Psalmody seked for time to mature their report, which was granted.

Dr. M. Lado said, in behalf of the Committee on Union, that the report was not yet ready, but will be present of during the present session.

It was resolved that the Rev. Prof. Crawford, D. D.,

presen • i dering the present session.

It was resolved that the Rev Prof. Crawford, D. D., be requested to deliver the sermon ordered by the Synod on Sunday evening next; and the Rev. Dr. Wilson the one on Monday evening. The Rev. Dr. McLeod will deliver, on behalf of the Presbyterian Historical Samuty at Least 1 Historical Society, a lecture before the Synod on Taes-

day evening next.
The report of the Philadelphia Presbytery was re-The report of the Philadelphia Presbytery was received, and was referred to the Committee on Presbyterial Reports, except so much of it as related to the application of Mr. Houhamme, a converted Jew, to be received as a member of the Philadelphia Presbytery, which was discussed. Mr. Bouhamme's papers were examined, and he himself addressed the Synod months subject. The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Discipline, which Committee was desired to report at an early hour.

The report of the Saharappur Presbytery was received and referred to the proper Committee.

The Rev. Professor Willie introduced Mr. G. M. Woutentry, from Syria who addressed the Synod on

outener, from Syria who addressed the Synod on subject of Christian Missions in the East, for which

address the thanks of the Synod were voted.

The Rev. Dr. Murray, the Rev. Dr. Steele and the Rev. Dr. Gray, memoers of the Old School General Assembly, were invited to take scats as consultative members.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Ohio Presbytery presented their report, which was referred to the Committee on Presbyterial Reports, except the part relating to the assistance required by the Tennessee Churches, which was referred to the Committee on Supplies. The report of the Chicago Committee on Supplies. The report of the Chicago Pre-bytery was presented. This report contained a proposal to establish a Prashyterian Codege at Somerwork, Ill., and to provide for the partial maintenance of the same by the establishment of scholarships. A long discussion followed upon the impropristly and in expensely of this Synod committing uself to the support or countenance of any codege or of having anything to do with originating or industing any literary its function. A motion was made to refor the report back to the Chicago Presbytery for correction, which, after a lengthy debate, was test. O motion, it was then referred to the regular Committee on Presbyterial Reports. A motion that the Rev. W. T. Wyle a member of the Philadelphia Presbytery, who, though Reports. A motion that the Rev. W. T. Wyler a member of the Philadelphia Prosbytery, who, though member of the Philadelphia Prosbytery, who, though member of the Philadelphia Presbytery, who thoughted a regular delegate, was present, be admitted to a full stat, was not pressed to a vote, but, upon motion, he was admitted to a seat as a consultative member. On memotion, the Rev. Mr. Howie of Ulster County was granted leave of absence for the remainder of the

The Rev. Mr. Carmen of Ireland made a short addries on the subject of Systematic Benefitence.

The thanks of the Synod were voted to him, after which the Synod adjourned until this morning.

THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM

The Twenty third Antiversary of the Brooklyn Oc phen Asylum was celebrated at the Iostitute in Washngton street on Thursday evening, before in audience ington street on Thursday evening, before in audience which filled the Hall to the utmost capacity, the majority being lacies. The platform was extended to the front row of seats for the accommodation of the cultured who were placed on raised benches in full view of the audience. A space in front was arranged for the exercises. The Orphans comprise girls and boys from ext of ten years of age. They were all acady attired and showed by their appearance and deportment the excellent management of the Institution, which is under the direct control of a number of benevolent ladie.

The Rev. Mr. HUCKLE commenced the exercises by reading a passage of Scripture and made a prayer, when the Report was read, which shows the Institution in a flourishing condition. The anniversary hymo, commencing,

As addy our the goom of night,

was then sung by the children in a sweet and simply

BRITAIN.

There has been nothing very important going es

LONDON, Friday, May 9, 1866.

From Our Own Correspondent.

in Parliament this last week-with the exception perhaps of the debate on the Belgian Press. I sold you that the French Alliance was cooling a littlean effect helped by Walewski's threats against Belgium. It now appears that there was a Protocol (No. 22.) on the subject, at the Paris Conferences, and that Clarendon signed it. This you may be sure neither does good to the shaky Government, nor to the semi-satefactory Peace-nor to the French Alliance. In fact, it injures all three. In the debate of Tuesday, Mr. Gladstone showed clearly that Walewski was out in his facts; that there are laws in Belgium to punish culpable attacks in papers; and that the French as well as other people have an honorable remedy. The French organs, meanwhile, go on with their bullying-and people here begin to inquire, is this what we made war for? The war disappointed hopes enough, God knows; but it is a little too much that the arms which were raised against despotism should be turned against liberty. England will have nothing to do with these designs; and as the "Im-"perial Infant" is now getting a stale subject, we are readier to take up a new position than we were some time since. Let us hope all this will go no further; and that Kossuth and others who predict reaction, tyranny, &c., everywhere, are too despondent. One good consequence of it may possibly be a renewed feeling of the necessity of a friendliness with America—and I hope this will tell on the approaching debates. The blue-books have been, I suppose, pretty well absorbed by this time; and we shall soon be launched into the whole

Western Question.

Government stands—and stands firmer since
the great Kars majority, the secret of which was,
first, the "Liberal" fear of a Derby Ministry,
and, second, the general fear of an immediate dissolution. It jugs along on sufferance in a House full of chaotic little knots of parties, and exists full of chaotic little knots of parties, and exists because there is nothing sufficiently definite for anybody to kick it out for, or to supply its place with. And so it will probably jog on till the country is quite tired of the present Parliament—no very distant date; and then we shall see what parties mean to go to the country on. Pam is its court card; indeed, one never hears any other Minister's name mentloned, and I believe the coentry scarcely knows who any other Minister is.

They speak well of Panmure as a working man at the War-Office; but all the rest are a kind of dumb waiters—convenient and unimportant.

We had last night the thanks to the Army and

Navy, in both Houses-an honorable old eustom in all wars. The oratory was indifferent. Palmerston is an admirable speaker, but no orator—he is discrtus, but not eloquens, as Cicero would say. He is the man of the world talking to men of the He is the man of the world talking to men of the world in a Parliamentary manner—no passion, no imagination, no fancy. So, when he has a grave and serious tepic out of the region of politica, he is a failure, and his speech reads, as last night's one does, like a piece of artifice. Disraeli was brief, and not great. I can't help thinking the Wellington mishap sticks in his memory on such occasions. However, everything was cheered on all hands. It was felt that the management of the war was not the topic, but only the pluck of the war was not the topic, but only the pluck of the men and officers—that we owed the wounded, the men and officers—that we owed the wounded, the dead, the widow and the orphan whatever sympathy could do for them, and as much to the brave fellows now turning homeward with hope and pride; and the Houses cheered instily. Lord Panmure, in the Lords, took occasion to give us an account of the losses of the war; and, as this is an interesting point, I draw up a memorandum of them from his speech. The fearful "bill" stands

thus: FROM 19TH SEPT., 1854, TO 28TH SEPT., 1855. FROM 1971 Sar 1, 158 Men. 1,775 Died of Wounds. Officers. 51 Men. 1,548 Died of Cholera. Officers. 35 Mes. 4,244

Other Diseases up to
Dec. 31, 1855.....Officers.... 20 Men... 11,425
Died of Wounds up to 31st March last... Men... 322
Discharged incapacitated by Wounds... Men... 2,873

Total lose up to March 31 Men ... 23.187 Total loss up to March 31.......Men...23.187

The figures are perhaps not exactly accurate in the Parliamentary report—but here you have about the mark. We lost about 23,500 Englishmen (officers and all) during the war itself; but I suppose we had lost many by fever and dysentery before the advance to the Crimea, who are not here allowed for. You will observe, in looking at the numbers, what a large proportion of officers to men are killed, compared with the proportion who died otherwise. This shows that they led gallantly; that they were freer from disease, and that they recovered better from wounds. You will, likewise, observe how small the losses in the field are compared with the losses of the hospital and are commared with the losses of tent. I wonder if the ghosts ever haunt the War

Office, or the Horse Guards, or Lucan and Cardi-gan, or the Commissariat!

Philosophizing people, who are not philosophers. remind us that an epidemic in London carries more. But they forget that the epidemic carries off old people, and weak people, and intemperate people—now the stoutest, bravest, biggest of the Population
When Paimure had done with the regular army.

he gave us a discourse on the militia. It has numbered 63.663 men, and has given to the regular at my 33,000 men since November, 1854. And here he took occasion to remind us of the necessity of military education, the absurdity of a "false economy" in those smatters, &c. This is important, and I don't think we shall be economical again for a long while. Destiny seems against Manchester, just now. Cobden is mourning an only son: Bright a suffering from congestion of the brain. newspaper does not seem to succeed. And it will he long before the roar of this war dies away, and life in England is what it was some years since. This militia movement, alone has had an effect far and wide. For one thing, it drew away ever so many young fellows one knew-sportsmen or idle law students, or "fast" gentlemen whom you find in bed on Sunday at noon reading Bell's Life-and turned them into militia officers at once. My kinsman MacSpleuchan, the Younger of Bluter, (whose dexterity in rabbit-shooting was my admiration when last in the North,) is now Captain Mac-Splenchan; and I occasionally see him figuring in the county paper as marching into so-and so at the nead of his troep. Other men are gone to the Mediterranean garrisons, where we have eleven milita regiments. Just consider the new experience of all these men and their new i leas—and the social effect in a county of the raising a few bun-dred men, each batch commanded by its own local gentry—and you will see that all sorts of consequeries flow from militia-raising beside the imme-diate ones. I have heard of some knowing old ords who have made political use of it, by getting the contracts for shoes, &c., for good steady voters of their own. I can imagine Pannure's irritability, when gouty, at the thousand letters from counties on which he must be consulted, all emanating from local potentates who think their regiment the flower of the British force! I confess it raised him in my opinion, the other day, when I heard that he dismissed one long "letter on service" with the marginal note, " This man must be vice" with the marginal note. "This man must be an ass!" There is a talk of disbanding many regi ments, which will move the laborer-marke give many a poor fellow a hard struggle to get back to his bread and cheese. It was affecting to see the lads who came up to enlist during the black, black winter of 54-55-poor half fed look-ing little chaps. The interval will have done some-thing for them in health, strength, handiness and

Williams of Kars-the brave, deserted General Williams-is made a baronet, with a pension of this night in Parliament. If we oftener had the and political ones, it would please your humble servant. Put a poor title is look upon with mortal dread-knowing that what the common British plebeian honors in our aris tocracy is its money; whence his disdain of a